Smart Cities for Parliamentarians

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City as Platform lab:
Civic Engagement in the Data Society

In an age of smart technology, big data, and the concomitant threat of a surveillance society, how do we understand the citizen's right to the city and how that right is manifested?
We work to frame a contemporary *right to the city.*

- sensing the environment
traffic lights, smart thermostat, or cell phone

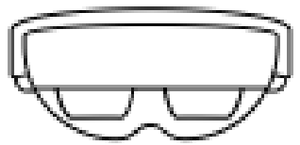
- reporting real-time data
machine to machine (M2M) environment

MAC sniffer
Camera
microphon
BETA
LinkNYC
Hello,
world!
#linknyc | www.link.nyc
HENLEY

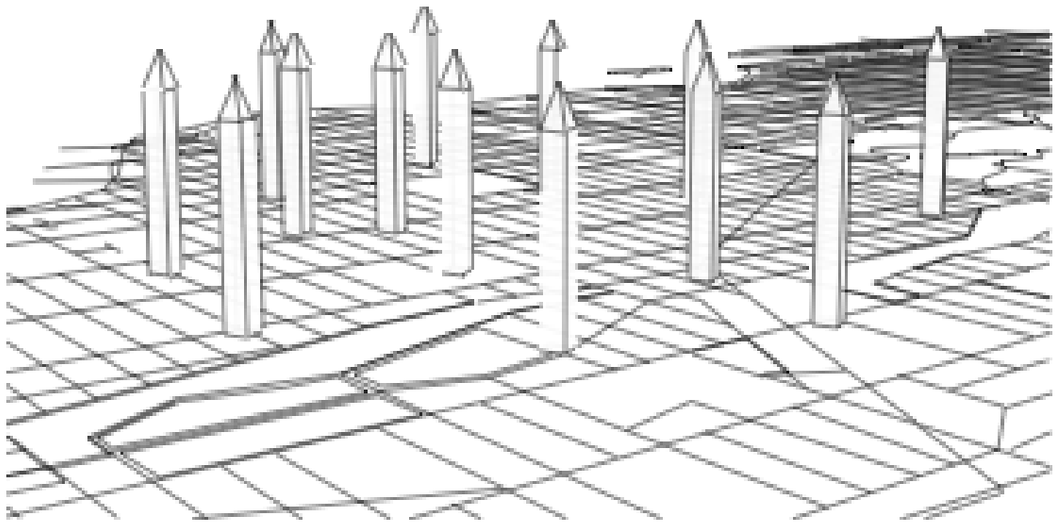
LinkNYC
NYC Fact
No.235
The New Year's
Eve Ball's
crystals can
generate more
than 16 million
colors.

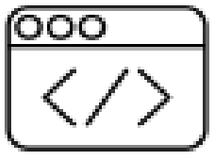
AR interface

real time data



HoloLens

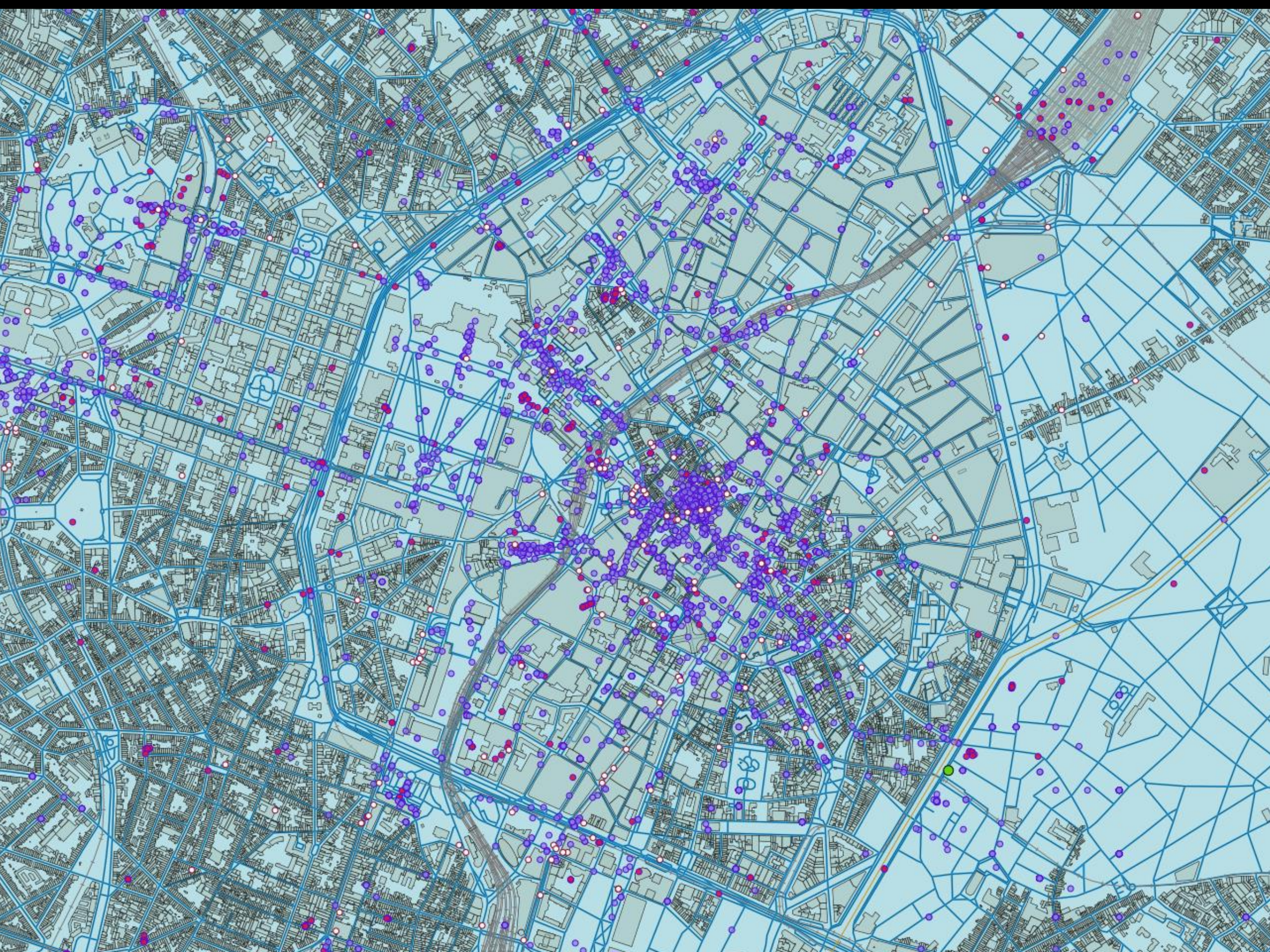




ARkit

actionable location

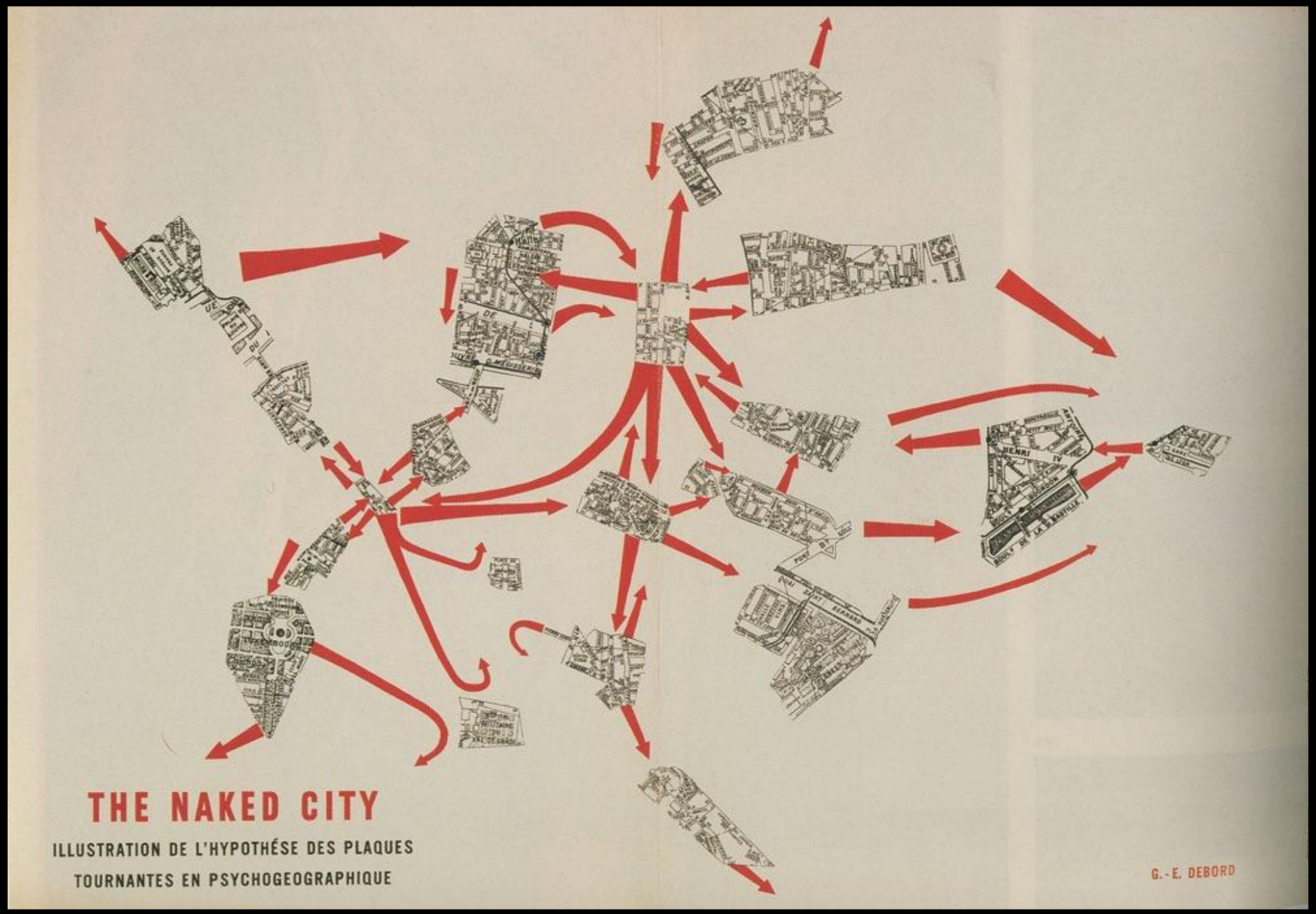
Data Publics Schematic



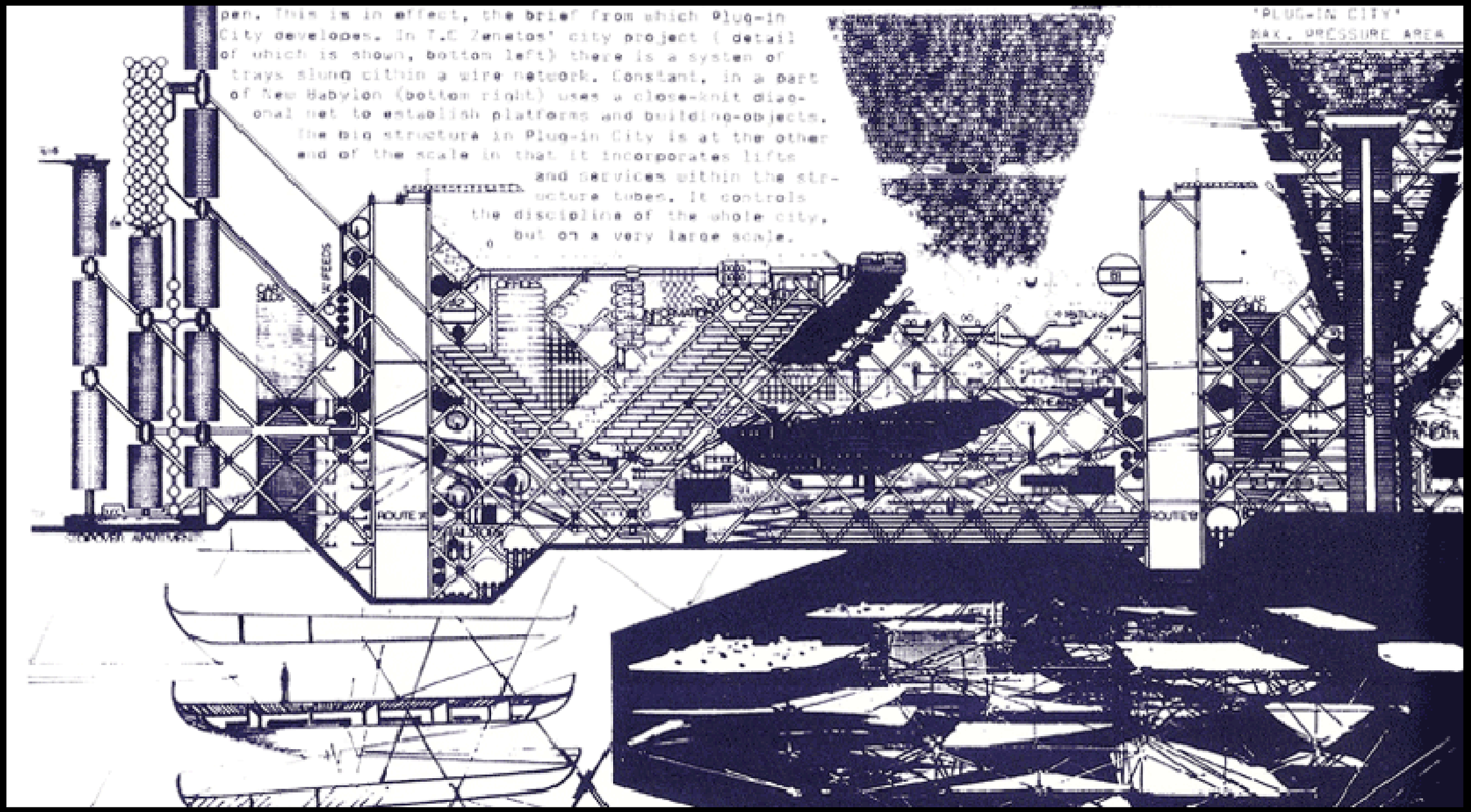
@ROBERTKABUYA

@DYLANEAMOSG
you could have said that as well:
hey I think you are boring. so
get out of my life.
#BRUSSELAIR

The Naked City

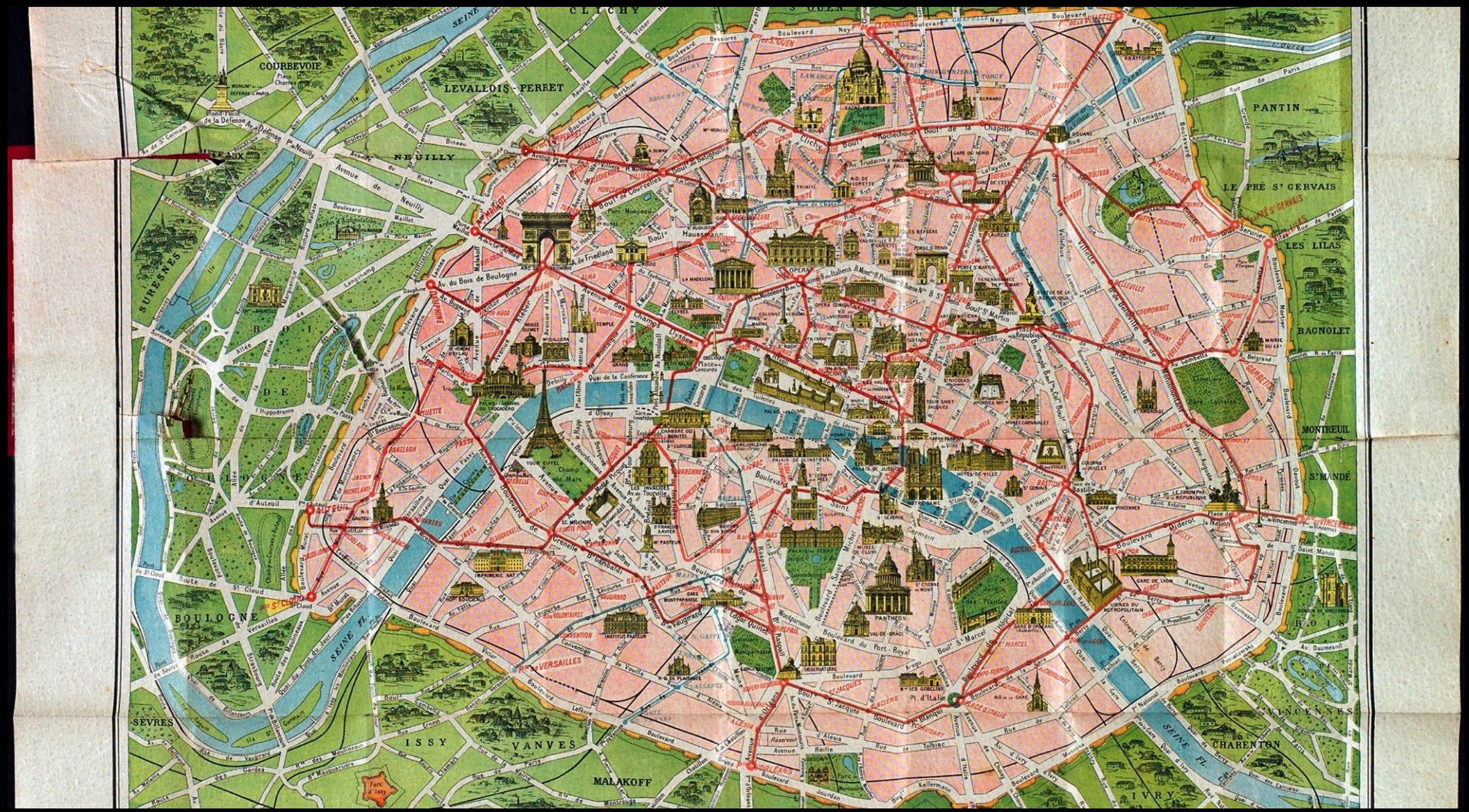


New Babylon


pen. This is in effect, the brief from which Plug-in
City developes. In T.C Zenetos' city project (detail
of which is shown, bottom left) there is a system of
trays slung within a wire network. Constant, in a part
of New Babylon (bottom right) uses a close-knit diago-
onal net to establish platforms and building-objects.
The big structure in Plug-in City is at the other
end of the scale in that it incorporates lifts
and services within the str-
ucture tubes. It controls
the discipline of the whole city,
but on a very large scale.
'PLUG-IN CITY'
MAX. PRESSURE AREA

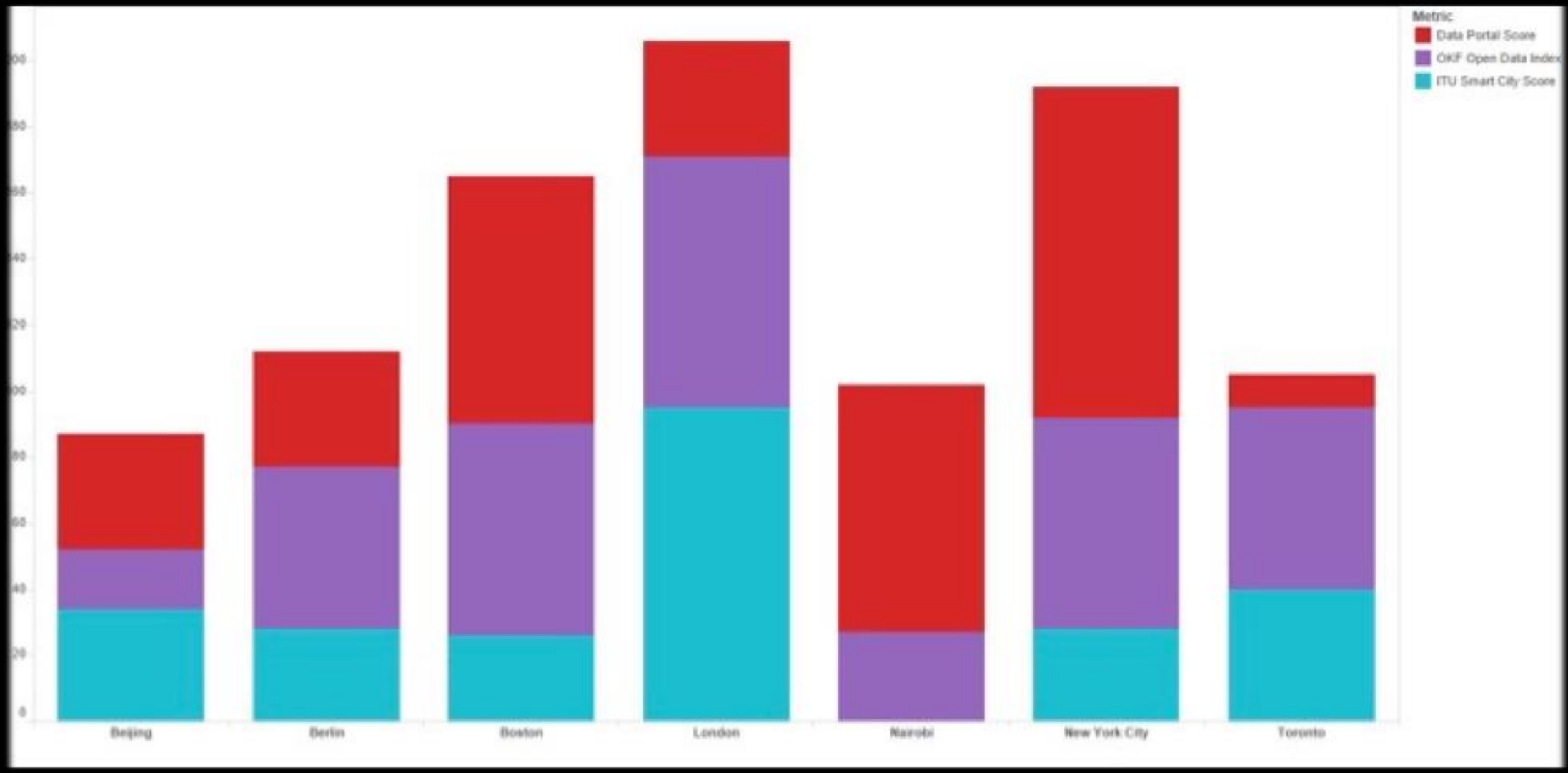
Google Earth

Paris Monumental et Métropolitain

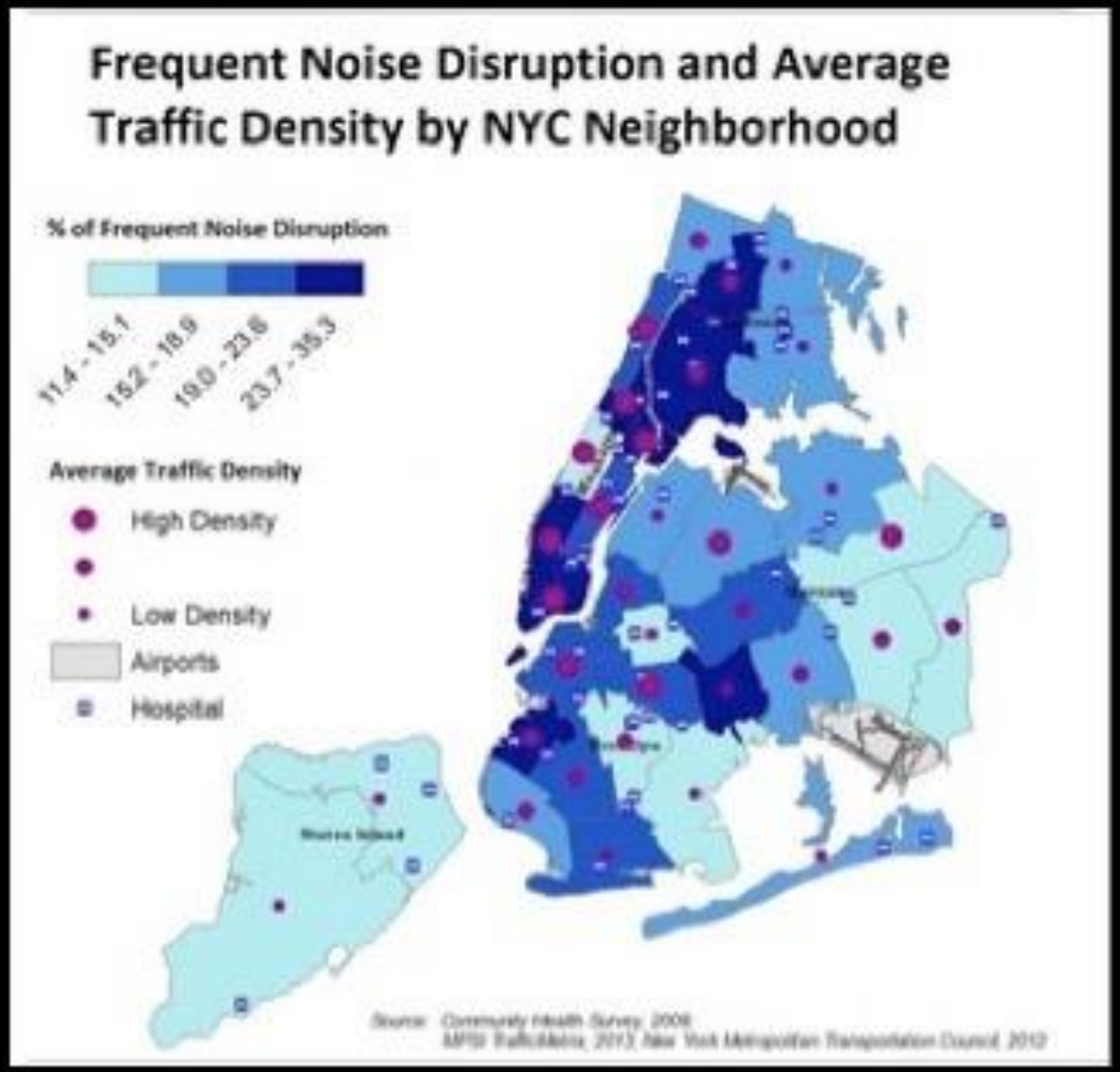

COURBEVOIE
LEVALLOIS-PERRET
NEUILLY
CLICHY
PANTIN
LE PRÉ ST GERVAIS
LES LILAS
BAGNOLET
MONTREUIL
ST MANDÉ
VINCENNES
CHARENTON
IVRY
BOULOGNE
SEVRES
ISSY
VANVES
MALAKOFF
SURESNES
BOIS DE BOULOGNE
Rond Point de la Défense
Av. de la Défense
Av. du Bois de Boulogne
Champs Elysées
Arc de Triomphe
Place de la Concorde
Tour Eiffel
Champ de Mars
Trocadéro
Opéra
Madeleine
Bastille
Nation
Gare de Lyon
Gare du Nord
Gare de l'Est
Gare St Lazare
Gare Montparnasse
Gare d'Orléans
Gare de Vincennes
Panthéon
Invalides
Hôtel de Ville
Palais de Justice
Palais du Luxembourg
Palais Bourbon
Jardin des Plantes
Jardin d'Acclimatation
Parc Monceau
Bois de Vincennes
Pont de Sèvres
Pont de St Cloud
Pont National
Pont de Bercy
Pont de Tolbiac
Pont de Passy
Pont de Grenelle
Pont de Bir-Hakeim
Pont de Suresnes
Pont de Neuilly
Pont de Levallois
Pont de Clichy
Pont de St Ouen
Pont de Clignancourt
Pont de la Chapelle
Pont de Flandre
Pont de Charenton
Pont de Conflans
Pont de Sully
Pont de la Tournelle
Pont Marie
Pont Neuf
Pont des Arts
Pont de la Concorde
Pont Alexandre III
Pont de l'Alma
Pont de Solférino
Pont de la Bastille
Pont d'Austerlitz
Pont de Tolbiac
Pont de Bercy

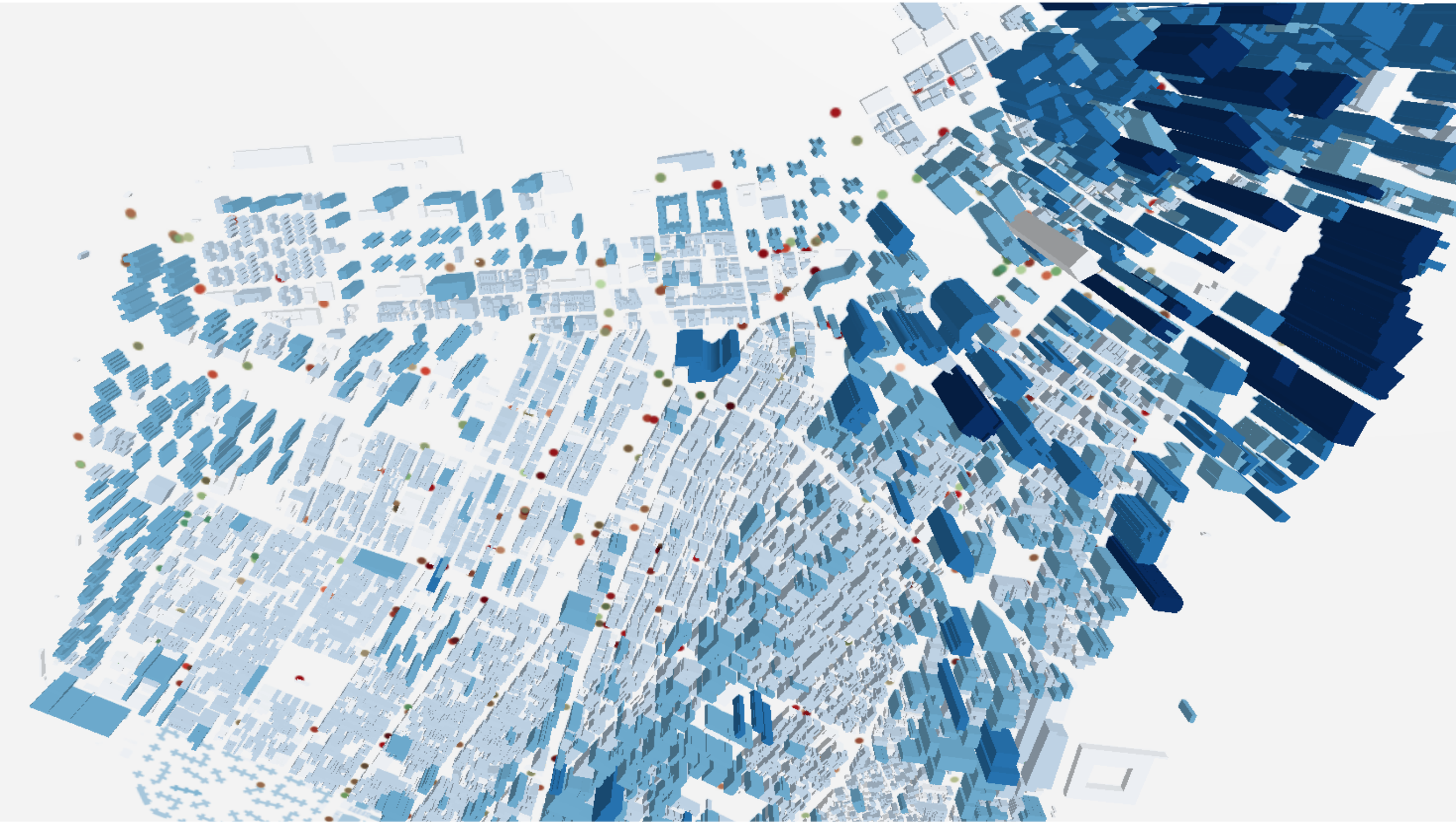
Amsterdam Real-Time

Every City is a Smart City



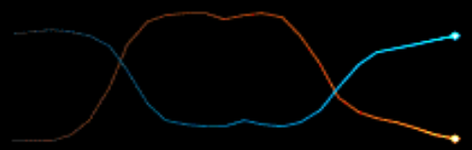
Civic Data Mapping



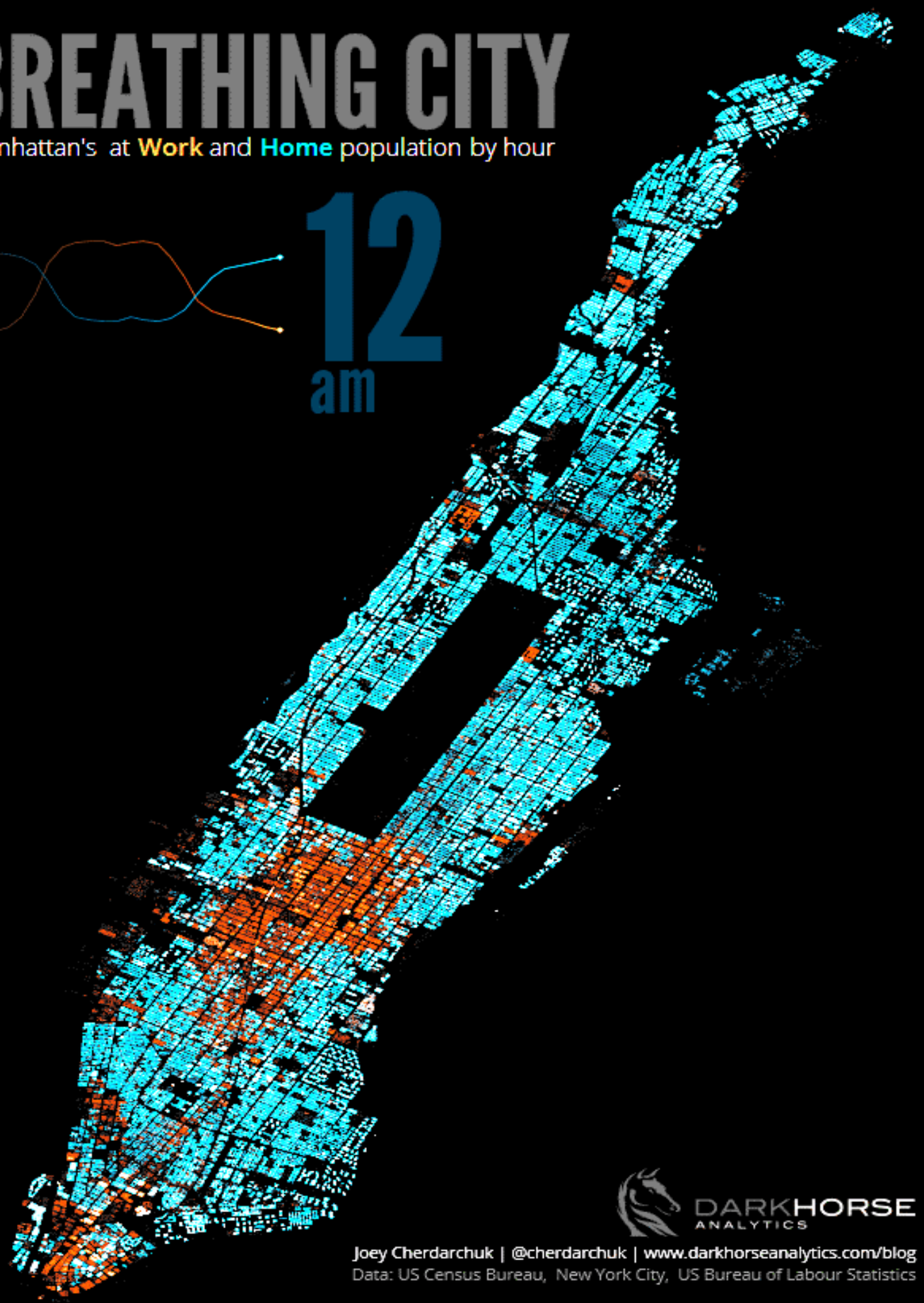


BREATHING CITY

Manhattan's at **Work** and **Home** population by hour



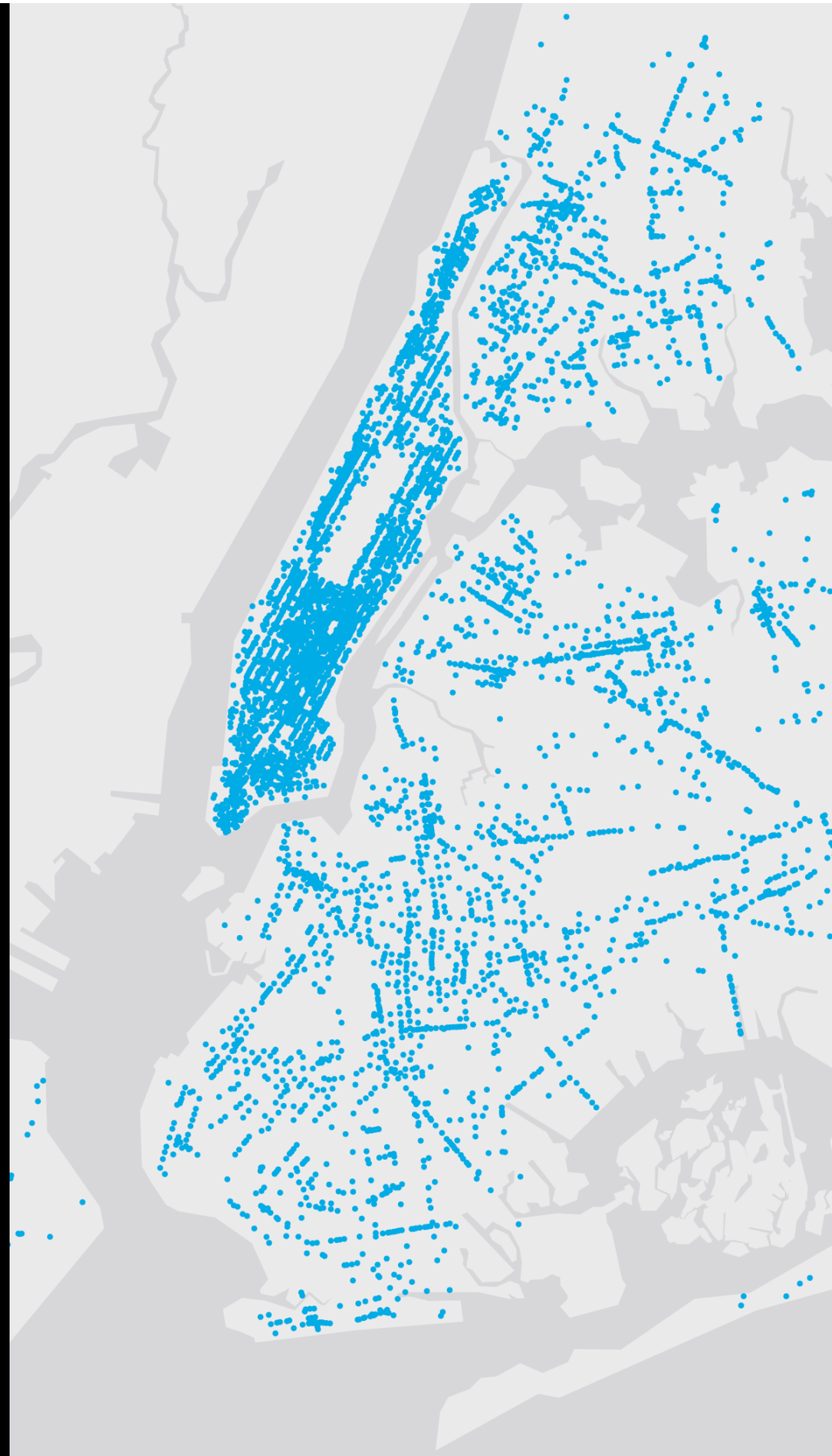
12 am



DARKHORSE ANALYTICS

Joey Cherdarchuk | @cherdarchuk | www.darkhorseanalytics.com/blog

Data: US Census Bureau, New York City, US Bureau of Labour Statistics



1. Critical & informed position on smart technology

2. Open data & open door policy with civic sector

3. Data Sovereignty Consortium

Why Jakarta Floods

With 13 rivers flowing through the city, it is important to understand how each flooding factor influences flood risk.

Water runoff from Bogor

Land use change from forest or plantations to private homes–many of which are built illegally–means that rain runoff is not absorbed into the land and flows straight downstream.

Water runoff from Depok

Depok's population is growing rapidly as people in Jakarta look for more affordable housing. 20% of Depok residents are Jakarta workers. More houses mean there is less natural land that can absorb water and rain runoff flows more quickly downstream.

Garbage

Urban waste within rivers and neighborhood gutters can block floodgates and other city infrastructure needed to control flooding.

Jakarta waste = 7,000 tons per day; same as:

x175

Reservoirs

Reservoirs and lakes are vital for flood prevention during the rainy season and water storage during the dry season. At the time of the Dutch there were 800 reservoirs. Now there are only 200 reservoirs and dams:

Bogor Regency	95 dams
Bogor City	6 reservoirs
Depok City	20 dams
Tangerang Regency	37 dams
Tangerang City	8 reservoirs
Bekasi District	14 dams
Bekasi City	4 reservoirs
DKI Jakarta	16 dams

80% of reservoirs are now in disrepair, too shallow, or they have been turned into areas for housing.

5 million people have no clean water access or supply

Land subsidence

Land subsidence may have the largest influence on future flood risk. 40% of Jakarta is sinking 3-10cm/year because of excessive groundwater extraction. Many industries, companies and developers extract groundwater illegally.

Climate change

40% of Jakarta is below sea level and faces rising sea levels (up to 500mm by 2050), tidal waves and rainfall. Extreme daily rainfall (like the 2014 flood) is more frequent.

High tides

There is a maximum range of 1+ meters between high tide and low tide. High tides that coincide with monsoons can breach seawalls and cause extreme flooding (like in 2007 when half of Jakarta flooded).

Drained delta

Most of Jakarta was once a vast swampland that has since been drained and covered with surfaces that do not absorb water such as roads and housing.

R-URBAN

MAKING A CIVIC SMART CITY

DESIGNING FOR PUBLIC VALUE AND CIVIC PARTICIPATION

WRITTEN BY

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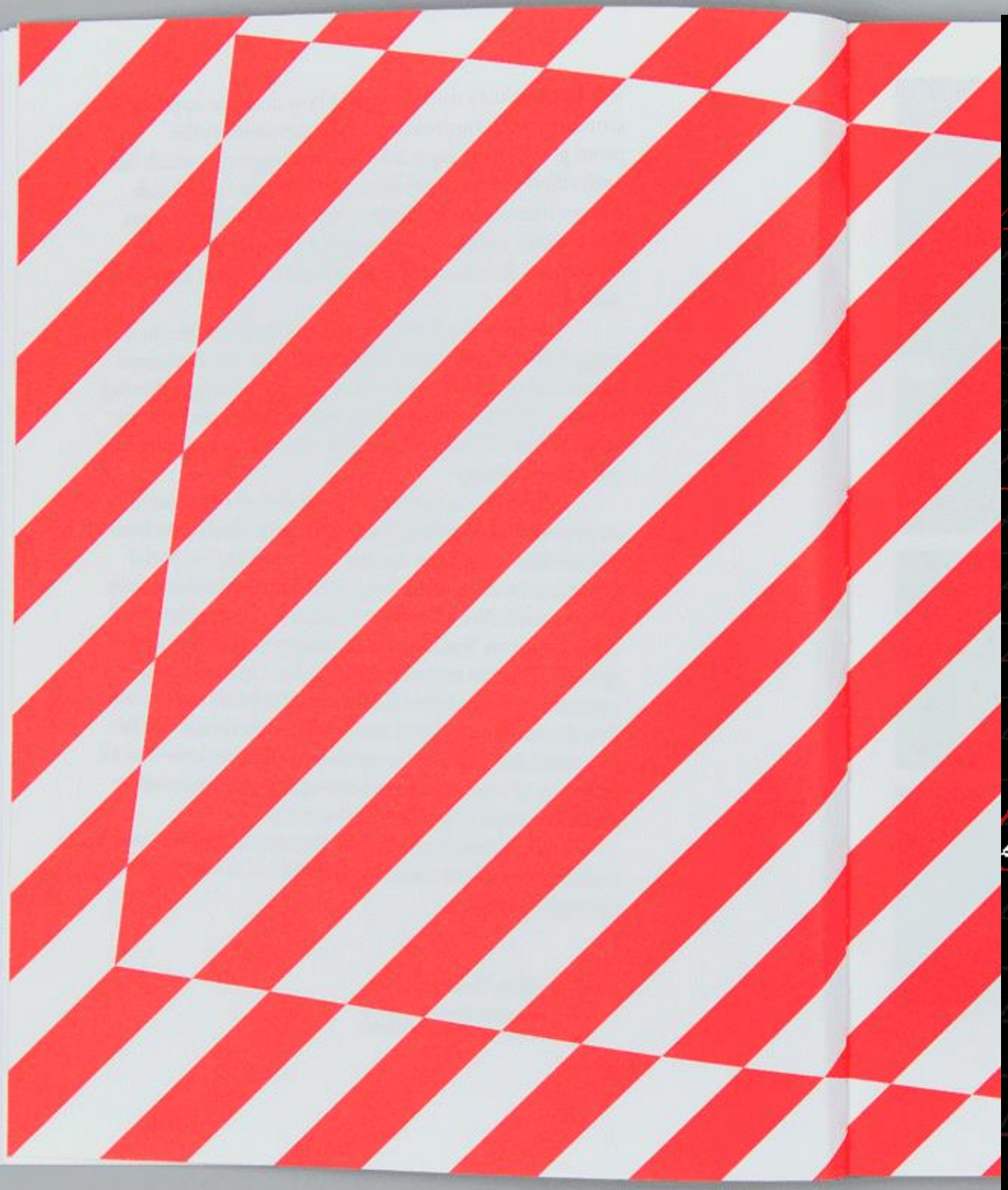
BETH COLEMAN

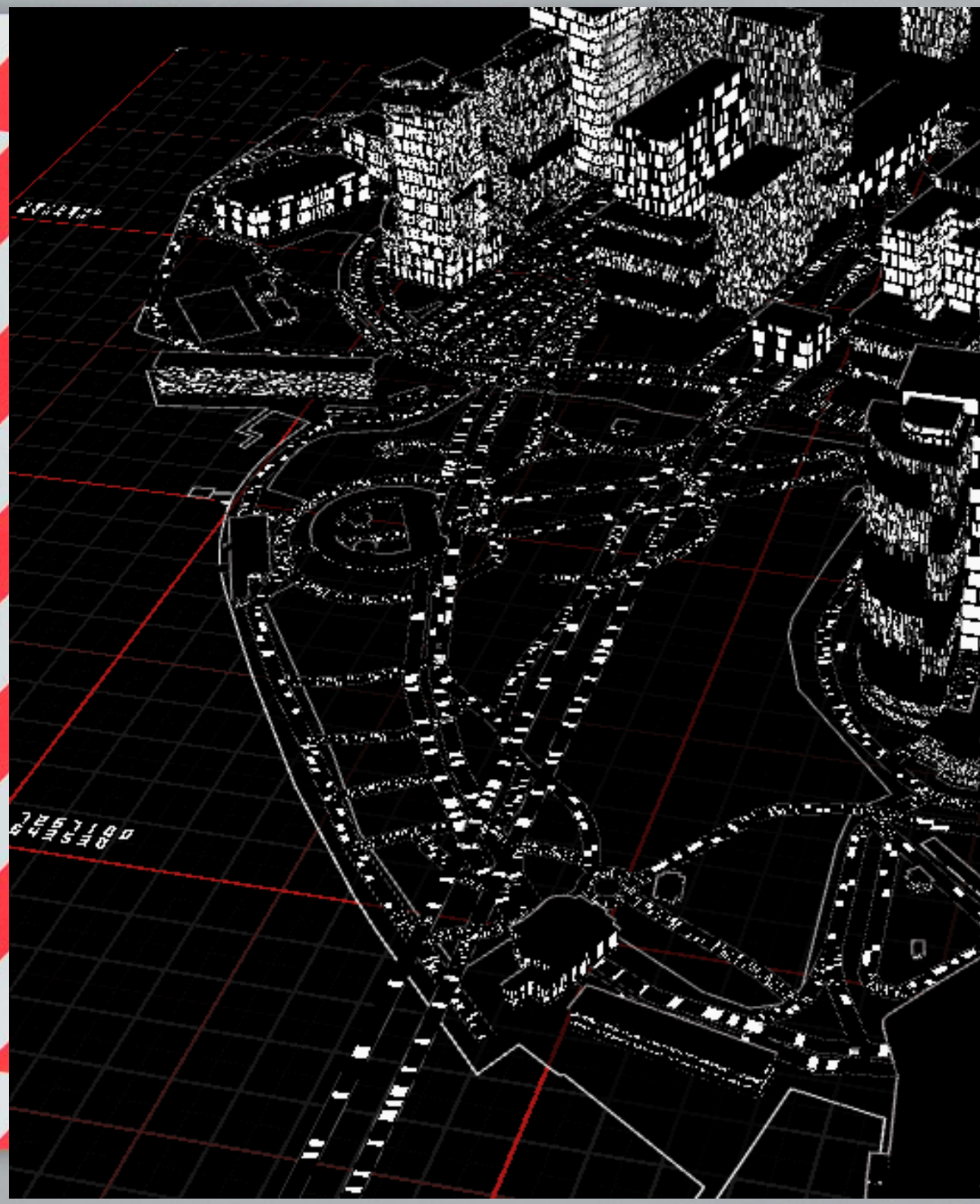
JOHN HARLOW

MELISSA TENG

LINDSAY MEANING

No. 05
2018





Thank You